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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 10/781,476 | 02/18/2004 | Floyd Backes | 160-045 | 3160 |
| 34845 | 7590 | 11/02/2005 | EXAMINER | |
| STEUBING AND MCGUINNESS & MANARAS LLP | | | HOLLIDAY, JAIME MICHELE | |
| 125 NAGOG PARK | | | ART UNIT | |
| ACTON, MA 01720 | | | PAPER NUMBER | |
| | | | 2686 | |
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. 10/781,476 | Applicant(s) BACKES ET AL. | |
| | Examiner Jaime M. Holliday | Art Unit 2686 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 18 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on October 28, 2004, April 28, 2005, May 27, 2005 and October 4, 2005 have been considered by the Examiner and made of record in the application file.

Specification

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:
 - a) On **page 3 line 15**, replace "Figure 8" with --Figures 8A and 8B-- in order to match drawings;
 - b) On **page 4 line 17**, replace "Figure 18" with --Figures 18A and 18B-- in order to match drawings;
 - c) On **page 6 line 3**, replace "Figure 33" with --Figures 33A and 33B-- in order to match drawings;
 - d) On **page 23 line 1**, replace "Figure 8" with --Figures 8A and 8B-- after "to" in order to match drawings;
 - e) On **page 34 line 6**, replace "Figure 18" with --Figures 18A and 18B-- after "in" in order to match drawings.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. **Claims 1 and 2** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Idnani et al. (Pub # U.S. 2004/0121765 A1)** in view of **Eng (Pub # U.S. 2003/0035442 A1)**.

Consider **claim 1**, Ildnani et al. clearly show and disclose a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) proxy user agent (UA) to serve as a gateway between a SIP core network and a SIP-unaware mobile. The first embodiment of the present invention includes a radio access network (RAN) **110** and remote units, such as mobile station (MS) **101**. However, the present invention is not limited to remote units that are mobile. For example, a remote unit may comprise a desktop computer wirelessly connected to the radio access network. It is known in the art that a standard desktop computer has software implantation capabilities, reading on the claimed "program product for use by a device in a wireless communications environment," (paragraphs 8 and 10). Communication system **100** comprises well known entities, such as base sites and SIP components **120** and **125** (each comprising a wireless network interface (**121** and **122**) and a SIP proxy UA (**123** and **124**)), and SIP registrar/presence server **130**, reading on the claimed "platform dependent logic," (paragraph 11). When the mobile station begins obtaining service from BS **111** it sends a registration request message to the SIP component **120**. This registration request message is not a SIP message, but rather a registration message in accordance with the wireless protocol utilized by the mobile station, reading on the claimed "platform independent logic for passing platform independent protocol messages between wireless devices, the platform independent protocol messages for controlling channel selection and for causing power adjustment, wherein the platform independent logic is not dependent upon the underlying hardware upon which it

is employed," (paragraph 14). Acting as a proxy user agent for the mobile station, SIP proxy UA sends a combined registration and event subscription message for the mobile station to the SIP registrar/presence server. Proxy UAs are responsible for translating the call control messaging between SIP and the appropriate wireless protocol, reading on the claimed "platform dependent logic for use by each wireless device to translate the platform independent protocol messages into platform dependent commands for execution, the platform dependent commands being dependent upon the hardware upon which they are employed," (figure 2 and paragraph 15).

However, Idnani et al. do not specifically disclose that the message sent from the mobile station and translated by the proxy UA affects channel selection and power adjustment.

In the same field of endeavor, Eng clearly shows and discloses a system for enabling full service communication between a full-service cable modem (fsCM) termination system and a plurality of full-service cable modems. Full-service communications include data, voice and video. A multi-channel full-service media-access-control (fsMAC) coordinates the access to the shared upstream and downstream channels. A conventional cable modem termination system may direct a cable modem to change its upstream channel for traffic load balancing. The fsCM system 100 consists of illustratively two downstream channels (DCPC and DPC1). The DCPC 147 carries MAC management messages, for example, the calibration response MAC message is sent in

response to a calibration request. The calibration response MAC message structure **700** includes a MAC management header **702**, fsCM service identifier **704**, fsMAC domain identifier **706**, upstream channel identifier **708**, timing adjustment **710**, frequency adjustment **712**, transmit power adjustment **714**, transmitter pre-equalizer tap coefficients **716**, and re-assigned fsMAC domain identifier **718**, reading on the claimed "platform independent protocol messages for controlling channel selection and for causing power adjustment," (abstract and paragraphs 22, 23, 64, 67 and 111).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide channel selection and power adjustment as taught by Eng in the concept of Idnani et al. in order to effectively transmit messages among devices in a communication system.

Consider **claim 2**, Idnani et al., as modified by Eng, disclose the claimed invention **as applied to claim 1 above**, and in addition, Eng further discloses a message **700** being sent that identifies an upstream channel as disclosed above, reading on the claimed "platform independent messages include claim messages used by devices to select a channel on which to communicate," (paragraph 67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a channel identification message as taught by Eng in the concept of Idnani et al. in order to communicate effectively among devices in a communication system.

7. **Claims 3-8** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Idnani et al. (Pub # U.S. 2004/0121765 A1)** in view of **Eng (Pub # U.S. 2003/0035442 A1)**, and in further view of **Kallio (Pub # U.S. 2004/0014422 A1)**.

Consider **claim 3**, and as applied to **claim 1 above**, **Idnani et al.**, as modified by **Eng**, clearly show and disclose the claimed invention except that the messages, reading on the claimed "platform independent messages," sent are include Announce messages.

In the same field of endeavor, **Kallio** clearly shows and discloses an invention that enables terminal devices to efficiently transition from a first access point to a second access point based on service discovery information that is transmitted by the second access point. A terminal device **402** enters a page scan state, where it awaits one or more paging messages. Access point **406** enters a paging mode and transmits one or more paging packets. These paging packets each include an identification number based on the address of terminal device, reading on the claimed "platform independent messages include Announce messages used by devices to indicate their presence and their protocol capability to other devices," (figures 8 and 10, paragraphs 13, 133 and 134).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include information about the sender of messages sent as taught by **Kallio** in the concept of **Idnani et al.**, as modified by

Eng, in order to allow devices to effectively communicate in a communication system.

Consider **claim 4**, the combination of Ildnani et al. and Eng, as modified by Kallio, disclose the claimed invention **as applied to claim 3 above**, and in addition, Kallio further discloses the terminal device (which is in page scan mode) responds to the paging packets (from the access point) by transmitting a packet that includes its address, reading on the claimed, "platform independent messages include Bid messages, wherein a sending device sends a Bid message to a receiving device to indicate that the sending device desires to communicate in the wireless communications environment via the receiving device," (paragraph 134).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a response message to a page message as taught by Kallio in the concept of Ildnani et al., as modified by Eng, in order to allow devices to effectively communicate in a communication system.

Consider **claim 5**, the combination of Ildnani et al. and Eng, as modified by Kallio, disclose the claimed invention **as applied to claim 4 above**, and in addition, Kallio further discloses that the access point receives a packet from terminal device, which includes its address information. In response, the access point transmits a frequency hop synchronization (FHS) packet, reading on the claimed "Accept message," (paragraph 135). The FHS packet is used to pass information that allows terminal device to synchronize with the frequency hopping

sequence of access point. Upon receipt of this FHS packet, terminal device transmits a further packet to confirm receipt of the FHS packet. Both terminal device and access point enter into the connection state at this point, reading on the claimed, "platform independent messages include Accept messages, wherein a sending device sends an Accept message to a receiving device in response to a Bid message to indicate that the sending device will allow the receiving device to communicate in the wireless communications environment via the sending device," (paragraph 135).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a confirmation message sent after the response message taught by Kallio in the concept of Idnani et al., as modified by Eng, in order to allow devices to effectively communicate in a communication system.

Consider **claim 6**, the combination of Idnani et al. and Eng, as modified by Kallio, disclose the claimed invention **as applied to claim 5 above**, and in addition, Idnani et al. further disclose that when the mobile station begins obtaining service from a base station it sends a registration request message to SIP component that comprises a proxy UA, which is responsible for translating the call control messaging between SIP and the appropriate wireless protocol. The SIP proxy UA then sends a combined registration and event subscription message for the mobile station to SIP registrar/presence server, reading on the claimed "platform independent messages include Registration Request

messages, wherein a sending device sends a registration request message to a receiving device to indicate that the sending device desires to communicate in the wireless communications environment via the receiving device using a particular protocol," (paragraphs 14 and 15).

Consider **claim 7**, the combination of Idnani et al. and Eng, as modified by Kallio, disclose the claimed invention **as applied to claim 6 above**, and in addition, Idnani et al. further disclose in response to the registration request message, SIP registrar sends SIP OK message to SIP proxy UA, reading on the claimed, "platform independent messages include Registration Acknowledge messages, wherein a sending device sends a Registration acknowledge message to a receiving device in response to a Registration Request message," (paragraph 30). Kallio also further discloses that its system for handovers in implemented in a Bluetooth environment, which defines a short-range radio network, reading on the claimed "sending device understands that the receiving device will communicate in the wireless communications environment using the Dynamic Radio Control Protocol," (paragraphs 4 and 13).

Consider **claim 8**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, Idnani et al., as modified by Eng, clearly show and disclose the claimed invention except that the communication is an 802.11 wireless network.

In the same field of endeavor, Kallio clearly shows and discloses that an operational environment for the system for handovers embodies multiple terminal devices communicating with access points across various ad hoc networks,

reading on the claimed "the wireless communications environment is an 802.11 wireless network," (paragraph 35). It is known in the art that an 802.11 wireless network is an ad hoc network.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide an ad hoc wireless network as taught by Kallio in the concept of Idnani et al., as modified by Eng, in order to allow devices to effectively communicate in a communication system.

Conclusion

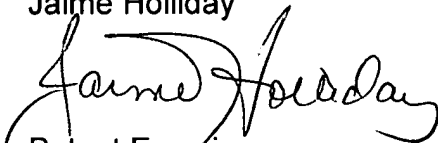
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jaime M. Holliday whose telephone number is (571) 272-8618. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:30am to 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on (571) 272-7905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2686

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jaime Holliday



Patent Examiner

Marsha D Banks-Harold

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